From W. E. Colladay, Town of Dumfries Va.

The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 374.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1795. Vol. III.

Sales by Auction.

FRIDAY,

A large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Thursday, August 26.

I HAVE taken my position a barrel of PORK, which was put on board the sloop Maria, then lying at the end of Harper's wharf, about the middle of June last. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away. RICHARD HEWITT.

Alexandria, August 24, 1795.

Wants Employment,

As Overseer or Manager of a Farm or Plantation.

A STEADY active young Man, a native of South Wales, who has been for some time in America, in the employ of a person in the above capacity, from whom (and others) he has most undeniable recommendations; he well understands the Farming business in its various branches, according to the most approved methods now practised in England, with the raising and management of stocks of cattle, sheep, &c. Likewise book-keeping if required, would engage immediately, and attend either now, or (should it best suit his employer) after the expiration of one or two months. Enquire for J. W. at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, August 22, 1795.

Custom-House, Alexandria

THE Collector of the Customs for the district of Alexandria, has in his possession, one tierce of garden seeds, and one box of Ironmongery, marked I. R. M. imported in the ship Two Sisters, *Isaac Hilton*, master from London, in June last; the Consignee of which is unknown.

August 22, 1795. (2 w.)

Collector's Inspection, Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1795.

Notice is hereby given to remind

all owners of carriages, as well as all retailers of foreign distilled spirits and wines, that they are required to make entry of their carriages, and renew their licenses for the ensuing year, on or before the last day of September next, and the penalties hereto annexed;

For omitting to enter a carriage in September in each year, within 30 days after getting possession thereof, a penalty equal to double the duty demandable by law, if entered in September; and for retailing foreign distilled spirits or wines without a license, or after the expiration thereof, a fine of 50 dollars for each fault made during the time he shall so continue to retail; one half to paid to the United States, the other half to the person giving the information thereof—But from the readiness of the citizens of this district to comply with the laws of the United States, on every occasion, I flatter myself that no legal cause of prosecution will

VINCENT [illegible], Collector of the Revenue.

☞ No alterations have taken place in the laws or forms of reports or entry.

Education.

MR. FRIGET, now residing in the city of Washington, respectfully informs the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he proposes to establish an ACADEMY in this town, in which will be taught the French Language, Mathematics and and Drawing. He will teach French from nine in the morning till eleven, Mathematicks from that time till one, and Drawing from three till five in the evening.—Those who wish to become acquainted with the foregoing useful sciences may depend on his utmost to teach them expeditiously.

The terms of tuition may be known by applying at Mr. Gibory's store, with whom a subscription paper is left.

As soon as there is a certain number of subscribers, he will begin.

Alexandria, August 22, 1795.

N. B. To accommodate young ladies, and such gentlemen as cannot attend, he will wait on them at their houses.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molasses by the hhd. or barrel.
Glass ware assorted in barrels.
10 by 8 Window Glass,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

July 30. t. f.

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. having this day dissolved by mutual consent: those persons having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNGS, who is charged with the receipts and settlements of said Co-partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE.
GEORGE YOUNGS.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of *Allison* and *Youngs*, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring importations, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hhds. and quartercasks—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

June 8, 1795. t.f.

DANIEL KETCHAM & CO

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Brewery and Distillery, formerly occupied by A. Morhouse & Co.

BURTON ALE in bottles, per the barrel or doz.
PORTER do. do. do.
STRONG BEER in barrels and halfbarrels.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

NOW in confinement in the gaol of Fairfax county NEGROES JAMES and SHADRACH—James appears to be between 20 and 25 years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to, professes the Catholic persuasion; he is about five feet one or two inches high, well made.

Shadrach is 20 or 21 years of age, about five feet [illegible] inches high, of a [illegible] complexion. He says he is the property of William Edwards, of Westmoreland County. The owner or owners, if any, are requested to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of agreeably to law.

C. TURNER, D. S.

July 16, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactry

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in its various branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits, stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron. China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and sleighs; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

For Sale,

A Very valuable piece of GROUND, laying on King-street, opposite to Mr. Mease's dwelling-house, containing about 50 feet front, and extending back to an ally about 82 feet.

This ground facing on that part of King-street now paving must render it a desirable purchase to any person who wishes to invest money in real improvement.

To suit purchasers the ground may be divided in lots. The payments will be made easy. Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

August 20, 1795.

Alexandria, August 14th 1795.

TO be sold on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at public auction, for ready money, at the late dwelling house of Dr. William Ramsay deceased, one Mahogany Billiard Table, an elegant Desk and Book Case, with other Mahogany Furniture, Feather Beds, Bed Cloathes and Bedsteads and other Household Furniture too tedious to mention—by

JOHN STEWART.

For Charter,

To any port in Europe, without the Straits,

The Ship Maryland,

Burthen about 430 hhds. tobacco, now laying in the port of Alexandria, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

For terms apply to *William Hodgson*, in Alexandria, or MASON and FENWICK.

George-Town, Aug. 1st 1795.

For Sale,

The Brig REBECCA,

A good vessel in complete repair, and ready to receive a cargo on board; burthen 125 16-95ths Tons. Notes at 4 and 6 months with a good endorser, made negociable at Bank, will be taken in payment.

FORREST & EARLE.

George-Town, 20th August, 1795.

If the above vessel is not sold before the 10th Sept. she will on that day be sold to the highest bidder.

F. & E.

For Sale, or Charter,

To any part of Europe, West-Indies, or this Continent,

The SCHOONER,

HANNAH,

Burthen about 61 Tons, now laying at the [illegible] wharf. For terms apply to the master on board.

JOHN GROVES, Master.

Aug. 22.

Alexandria and Charleston PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people.—Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

For Sale,

The fast sailing

Sloop John,

PETER BUTLER, master,

If application is made immediately to the master on board; if not sold, he will take freight for Boston or New-York. He has also for Sale some Cape Wine and Casteel Soap. For terms apply to the master on board.

Alexandria, August 24, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours.

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

FOR SALE BY

Thompson and Veitch

OLD Port and Lisbon WINES of a superior quality, in pipes hhds. and quartercasks.

Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholesale warehouse, on Fairfax-street.

Alexandria, August 10, 1795.

N. B. They have yet on hand Hair Matrasses, and a few bales of Sail Cloth.

I wish to contract with some person for the necessary supplies to be furnished [illegible] at the garrison here.

Alexandria, Augu[illegible]

Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE MIRROR.

Any Printer will purſue his own inclination in publiſhing or omitting the following

CANDID EXAMINATION OF THE OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY

No. I.

A citizen not connected with nor attached to party, who feels neither perſonal hopes nor fears from thoſe in or out of power, whoſe proſperity and happineſs depends ſolely on the proſperity and happineſs of his country, cannot eaſily view with unconcern the ſpectacle which America now exhibits to the world.

A Treaty of amity, navigation and commerce has been negociated between the United States and Great Britain. Our Preſident, in whoſe virtues and talents his fellow-citizens ſeem heretofore to have placed unuſual confidence, and whoſe conduct ſeems to have juſtified that confidence, after a full poſſeſſion and mature conſideration of this treaty, has deemed it proper to ſubmit it to the Senate, whoſe advice and concurrence were neceſſary for its ratification, and proper for its modification, but whoſe advice and concurrence were unneceſſary for its rejection.

The Senate, elected by the ſtate legiſlators, bound to promote the public good by every obligation which can influence the human mind, impelled to the attainment of the ſame object by every motive which can incite man to action, reſponſible in a high degree to their country, for the calamities their deciſion might produce, or for the happineſs it might abandon, have, after long reflection and diſcuſſion, by a majority of two thirds, adviſed its conditional ratification.

If the preſs deſerves credit, the people in the conſiderable towns (and no oppoſing ſentiment to any extent has yet been manifeſted by the country) have almoſt univerſally expreſſed their abhorrence and deteſtation of the treaty, in terms as ſtrong as our language will admit of, in terms of the moſt keen and bitter invective, in terms which whether dictated by paſſion or judgment, whether growing out of a miſconception or true underſtanding of the ſubject, yet ſerve to ſhew the ſtrong and decided part they have taken, and the mortal hate they bear to the inſtrument now before the public. They have declared it, in terms of unuſual vehemence, to be a ſacrifice of our honour, of our intereſts, of our faith, of our ſafety, of our national independence, and a violation of our conſtitution. Theſe are ſerious and heavy charges. If they be well founded the voice of every man ought to be raiſed againſt the treaty, and his hand if it be neceſſary, ought to be raiſed againſt thoſe, who can wilfully ſeek thus to rivet chains upon their country. But to accuſe and condemn are diſtinct operations, nor ought the one neceſſarily to attend the other. So conſtructed is the American government as to be incapable, whatever may be its inclination or its judgment, of perſiſting long in a courſe oppoſed to the ſteady will and to the uniform opinions of the people. This republican principle which animates every feature of our conſtitution, I hope and believe we ſhall long very long retain. I truſt we ſhall alike defend it againſt its avowed enemies, and its inſiduous or miſtaken friends; againſt thoſe who would wreſt it from us by violence, or trick us out of it by chicane. But we muſt recollect that if public opinion is to govern our deareſt and moſt important concerns, we ought to give that opinion with caution, and be certain, well to underſtand the ſubject on which we decide, that precipitation ſo dangerous in the conduct of private affairs, becomes infinitely more ſo when received as a guide for a nation.

Paſſion too ſhould be excluded from our counſels, and neither love nor hate ſhould be permitted to lead our judgments. We muſt not too haſtily yield to firſt impreſſions, or devote ourſelves to opinions, not well conſidered, becauſe thoſe opinions come recommended by the activity or number of their votaries. From every ſource, information ſhould be ſought, its fair and juſt rights ſhould be given to every argument, and each individual, though bound by the will of the community when it ſhall be properly expreſſed, ought yet, in making up that will, to judge for himſelf, uninfluenced by the favor or odium which may be attached to particular opinions. A judgment thus formed will be ſteadily ſupported and infallibly obeyed; but the haſty and ill-digeſted effuſions of paſſion, into which a portion of the people, however virtuous, may be inconſiderately hurried, ought not to be impoſed on us or our government, as the calm deliberate judgment of the whole. It will be uſeful then to review the objections that have been made to the treaty, to conſider them with candour, and to teſt them by the inſtrument itſelf. If thoſe objections ſhall be found to have a real exiſtence, if the treaty ſhall upon fair examination be found, in truth, to contain the miſchievous vices which have been aſcribed to it, this review will confine the judgment already formed, and unite in its condemnation all thoſe who may heretofore have doubted. If, on the contrary, it ſhall appear that the treaty has been miſconſtrued, that unwarrantable inferences have been drawn from its expreſſions, that it has been execrated with all the zeal of indignant virtue, and with all the violence of inflamed party, for faults which it really does not poſſeſs, we muſt admit that the proper judgment of the people has not been given, and we muſt indulge a hope that, even thoſe who have expreſſed their opinions, will not refuſe to reviſe and reconſider what they have ſaid. [illegible] enquire whether the ſeveral reſolutions and ad[illegible]ich have been agreed to, have or have not received that poſitive approbation of a majority of the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns in which they have been formed.

I ſhall only enquire whether they be predicated on a fair examination of the exiſting ſtate of things, and on a juſt conſtruction of the inſtrument itſelf. I ſhall be permitted to premiſe that the people at large act from honeſt motives, and will never err from deſign; that I impute to no man, improper intention, or arrogate to myſelf ſuperior diſcernment; that the opinions I may give, are found upon temperate reflection, and that I only conſider myſelf like other individuals, as bringing my mite of information into that common fund, which it is the intereſt of all to enlarge, and on which every citizen draws at pleaſure.

In the various meetings which have been held upon it, the treaty has been condemned, and the Preſident has been requeſted to withhold from it his ratification, becauſe

1ſt. It aſſumes a principle, fallacious and new, and and puts the vague unfounded claims of Britain on the ſame footing with our juſt demands, by *profeſſing to terminate the differences between the two nations, in ſuch a manner as, without reference to the merits of their reſpective complaints and pretenſions, may be beſt calculated to produce mutual ſatisfaction and good underſtanding.*

2dly. It admits the return of thoſe proſcribed in America, by ſtipulating for peace and friendſhip between the nations, their cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exceptions of perſons or places.

3dly. It exhibits a ſhameful abandonment of our unqueſtionable rights, by poſtponing unreaſonably and unneceſſarily the delivery of the weſtern poſts; by ſanctioning their detention and thereby affording juſt ground to believe they will never be given up; by admitting the ſettlement of a Britiſh colony within our territory; in allowing the inhabitants within the precincts and juriſdiction of the poſts to retain or to alien their lands or other property without becoming citizens of the United States; thereby making their ſituation more eligible than that of native Americans; permitting the ſettlers to become citizens; by omitting to ſtipulate a compenſation for the loſs ſuſtained by their detention and by ſo framing the regulations for the commerce of that country as to enſure to Britain great and unreaſonable advantages which muſt give her its excluſive poſſeſſion.

4thly. It waves all compenſation for the negroes and other property carried off in violation of the Treaty of peace.

5thly. It acquieſces under the impreſſment of our ſeamen.

6thly. It wantonly opens our weſtern boundary, may induce the neceſſity of relinquiſhing a portion of our territory, and permits us to be environed by Britiſh ſettlements.

7thly. It pledges the United States unneceſſarily, ruinouſly and diſgracefully for the payment of Britiſh debts to which they were bound by no principle whatever, and erects tribunals for their deciſion, unknown and repugnant to the conſtitution.

8thly. It binds the United States to pay for veſſels taken within their limits and juriſdictions.

9thly. It ſecures no ſatisfactory compenſation for the depredations on our commerce, and contains no expreſs acknowledgment that the orders of the Britiſh court were illegal.

10thly. It ſtipulates that aliens ſhall hold lands within our territory, and thereby deſtroys the domeſtic proſperity and independence of the United States.

11thly. It ſurrenders certain inherent powers of an independent government, by relinquiſhing the right of confiſcating debts and money in the funds, a power neceſſary for our ſafety and defence.

12thly. Its commercial regulations want reciprocity—they give decided advantages to the Britiſh ſubjects, and muſt ruin our commerce and navigation; they muſt give to Britiſh bottoms the excluſive importations of goods from Aſia and India—they ſurrender all the beneficial trade we now poſſeſs with India and ſubmit to moſt unreaſonable reſtraints; and finally it prevents the impoſition of further duties on Britiſh trade alone.

13th. It deprives us of the important right poſſeſſed under the law of nations of carrying the goods of the enemies of Britain in our own bottoms, by ſurrendering the principle, that neutral bottoms make neutral goods.

It ſurrenders the right of carrying proviſions to France and permits Britain to apply ſuch proviſions to her own uſe.

It ſubjects our veſſels to the diſgrace and ignominy of being ſearched on the high ſeas under frivolous and vexatious pretexts.

It is in manifeſt colliſion with ſeveral articles of our treaty with France, and is calculated to give that nation ſuch juſt cauſe of reſentment againſt the partial policy of the American government, as muſt, unleſs ſhe be forbearing indeed, provoke to war, our only friend and ally.—It deprives the United States too of the means of ſecuring the good will and good offices of other nations,

14th. It admits as contraband, articles not conſidered as of that deſcription by the law of nations and by modern treaties, and this too is injurious to France.

15th. Many of its articles are in open violation of the conſtitution of the United States, and of conſequence the ratification of this treaty would be an attempt on the part of the Preſident and Senate to tyrannize over the people by uſurping and exerciſing an undelegated power.

The whole of theſe charges are highly aggravated by aſſertions made without heſitation and ſupported with warmth, that ſuch is the elevated ground on which America ſtands, and ſuch the humbled, trembling ſtate of Britain, as to leave the terms of accommodation and of future intercourſe to be dictated by ourſelves.

Contemplating the treaty as deſcribed in the various papers from which the foregoing objections are taken, it might well be viewed with deteſtation and reſentment; and all the friends of America would certainly be arrayed againſt it. If the picture thus exhibited be drawn from the life, it behoves us to make a ſolemn pauſe, and aſk what could induce the formation of ſuch a treaty? what could induce the Preſident to ſubmit it to the Senate? what could induce the Senate to adviſe its ratification? Treaſon, and treaſon only could occaſion ſo ſhameful and wicked an abandonment of all our national rights and intereſts.

It has therefore become a duty of the firſt and moſt perfect obligation, to diſcard all that prejudice which unfair and declamatory expoſitions of the treaty, in no inſtance compared with the very words expounded, may have made, to take it up with coolneſs and with temper, to give it a rigid but fair and correct examination, and to form our judgment on the text itſelf, and not on the comments which paſſion may inconſiderately have made.

That thoſe who have addreſſed and reſolved againſt the treaty, ſuppoſed the objections I have ſelected really to exiſt, ought not to be denied, becauſe they have ſaid ſo.

Their oppoſition muſt be conſidered as founded on a belief, that the evils they have depicted are really to be apprehended. If many of thoſe objections ſhall be found, on a fair compariſon with the inſtrument itſelf, not to exiſt; if others ſhall appear to have been unavoidable, and to be leſs miſchievous than they have been ſtated to be, it follows that the opinions which have been given againſt the compact we are conſidering, were founded not on the compact itſelf, but on a miſrepreſentation of it.

Let it be remembered that this paper is not deſigned as an encomium on the treaty. Although I believe it to have been the beſt which was attainable, I admit it not to equal my wiſhes, and, in one reſpect, to have diſappointed my expectations. But America never has, and probably never will, form a commercial treaty which ſhall ſatisfy her citizens. Where there are two parties having oppoſing claims, each is inclined to conſider itſelf as entirely right, and its adverſary as entirely wrong, and each will conſider itſelf as having yielded too much and obtained too little. The object of this paper is to make a fair inquiry into the ſubject; to ſtrip the treaty of its falſe garb in which it has been dextrouſly cloathed; to exhibit it to my fellow-citizens as it really is, and then leave it to them to be adjudged of.

A CITIZEN.

CENTRAL POWERS.

We have before mentioned, that the Britiſh reſidents in Denmark and Sweden, have notified to the courts of thoſe nations, that orders were given to the Britiſh cruiſers to take and ſend them in, all veſſels bound to France, laden with proviſions, which ſhould be paid for with freight and demurrage.

This [illegible] courts, which in conſequence were fitting out reſpectable ſquadrons to defend their commerce, or demand indemnification. It is [illegible] neutrality is propoſed. A very ſerious negociation on the ſubject of the ſeizures will take place between Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark. The Danish fleet, commanded by Admiral Raas was nearly ready for ſea, at the date of laſt accounts.

It muſt be flattering, ſays a friend, in the extreme the diſcernment and patriotiſm of thoſe manly independent characters, who ſubſiſt not on Britiſh credit, nor fear the frowns of their foreign creditors, to find the meaſure of this town (Boſton) [illegible]erfally applauded throughout the union; and by men whoſe ſouls have been tried in every viciſſitude of their country's fortune—not men whoſe names were never heard, until they were to reap the harveſt of other perſon's toils. [illegible]ong of we ſhall mention John Dickenſon, the celebrated [illegible]es of Pennſylvania, Samuel Adams, George [illegible] Virginia, Cæſar Rodney, of Delaware, John [illegible] and Edward Rutledge, of Carolina—and alſo [illegible]y man of ſenſe and conſiſtency of the firſt Congreſs of '74 and '75, (John Adams is not included)—Jefferſon, Mifflin, Clintons and a hoſt of others. Theſe are men, patriots, friends to the Preſident—beloved, honored and admired. What a contraſt to place in review certain changelings in the Boſton Chamber of Commerce, or even in that of New-York—Hyperian to a Satyr. *Boſton Paper.*

A humorous occurrence is reported a few days ſince on the appointment of the illuſtrious RUTLEDGE, by our "beloved Preſident," to the Chief Juſticeſhip of the Union: One of the *ariſtocratic enragers*, in favour of the treaty, was inveighing bitterly againſt the character of the preſent chief juſtice, on account of his late patriotic oration againſt it; and among other aſſertions which diſcovered his profound ignorance, as well as malignancy, he roundly declared that Mr. Rutledge was actually *inſane*—Have you reaſon for this aſſertion? (ſays a cool obſerver preſent)—Oh, undoubtedly, (ſays the other) there is no doubt of it at all; I had it from Mr. H—e—N, the *man midwife to the Chamber of Commerce*:—I am ſorry for it, (ſays the gentleman) indeed, for the Preſident has lately made him chief juſtice to the United States, and you muſt be guilty of a vile calumny; or the Preſident is more crazy than the judge. The *tory* hung his under jaw, and retired amidſt the ridicule and hootings of the company. *Ibid.*

A recantation ſigned *Henry Jackſon*, appeared ſome time ſince in the Charleſton papers.—The following were the offenſive words—"All who aſſiſted in the burning of Mr. William Smith's effigy, all who now wiſh to burn the treaty, and Mr. Jay, are ſomething like myſelf, over head and ears in debt, not knowing how to extricate themſelves." A gentleman then requeſts his name. "'Tis *Jackſon*, ſir, a Britiſh ſubject, and Britiſh officer, who hope ſoon to wreck my hands in American blood!"

ANOTHER REASON. The reaſon given by a Jacobin for not reading the treaty before he condemned it was, "*that no perſon ought to read what he knew to*

By last night's Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.
To the Preſident of the United States.

The Addreſs of the Subſcribers, Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT, confiding in the wiſdom, integrity and patriotiſm of the conſtituted authorities, we have forborne to offer our opinions on the merits of the Treaty, pending between Great Britain and the United States: tho' as merchants and traders, our intereſts are more immediately concerned than thoſe of any other claſs of men amongſt us; as well on account of the indemnity therein ſtipulated for paſt loſſes, as for the ſecurity we apprehend it will give to the immenſe property employed, by the merchants of the United States, in their foreign commerce.

But ſeeing, that other citizens have expreſſed their opinions upon this important ſubject, and fearing leſt our ſilence ſhould be conſtrued into an acquieſcence in thoſe opinions, we deem it our duty, explicitly and publicly, to avow our approbation of the conduct of the Senate of the United States; believing that a different conduct reſpecting the treaty would have ſubjected us to the imminent danger of war, with all its concomitant evils; and more eſpecially, as proviſion is made for the eſtabliſhment of public and private credit—a continuance of peace with all the advantages under which our commerce flouriſhes, and the further improvement of our country, now progreſſing in a degree elſewhere without example.

Theſe are advantages and bleſſings, which, in our opinions, greatly outweigh all the objections to the Treaty generally; and, as further negociations are recommended for obtaining a leſs limited intercourſe with the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, we hope, that it will be rendered ſtill more beneficial to this country.

Such being our ſentiments, we ſubmit them freely; and in confidence, that as they have not been haſtily formed, ſo they will not be leſs deſerving of conſideration.

[Follow 416 ſignatures.]

To which the following Anſwer was returned.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVED with great ſenſibility, your addreſs, on the ſubject of the treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain, expreſſing your confidence in the conſtituted authorities, & their concurrence of your opinions with their determinations on this highly important ſubject. Such ſentiments deliberately formed, and proceeding from men whoſe intereſts are more immediately concerned than thoſe of any other claſs of my fellow citizens cannot fail to ſtrengthen that juſt confidence in the rectitude of public meaſures which is eſſential to the general welfare.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Edmund Randolph, Eſq. has reſigned the office of Secretary of State of the United States.

The addreſs of the merchants and traders of Boſton to the Preſident of the United States, is ſigned by upwards of two hundred names.

Extract of a letter from Fort Waſhington, July 26.

"Since cloſing my letter, an expreſs has arrived from Greenville, with the agreeable intelligence that the treaty is finiſhed and peace concluded on. Nothing now remains but the boundary lines to be run. We have not yet received the particulars, but hope to be able to tell you more by the next conveyance.—The following tribes were repreſented at the Treaty.

Wyandots, from Sanduſky.
Delawares, } Branches of the Delaware nation.
Nanticokes
Mohickins,
Munſys,
Chippewas, } Branches of the Shankaſhaws, except the Chip. and Pat.
Ottawas,
Miamis,
Kickapoos,
Patawatomies,
Quiattanons,

"Preſent about 300 men, and as many women and children—Blue Jacket came in with eight Shawaneſe, the reſt were with the Britiſh.

BOSTON, AUGUST 13.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Agreeably to a notification, a ſmall number (about 36 out of 180) of the chamber of commerce, we are informed, met on Tueſday evening, to take into conſideration the ſubject of the pending treaty. After ſome debate an idea ſtarted on the impropriety of that body taking the ſubject at this time—We hear a ſet of reſolution, "ready cut and dryed," were produced by Mr. Higginſon, at about ten o'clock in favour of the treaty. We ſhould be happy to have given theſe reſolutions to the public—They muſt be very important and patriotic—The opinion of 36, muſt certainly weigh down the voice of 1500, and muſt have great weight with the Preſident.

The late proceedings of a few of the chamber of commerce of this town, had like to have miſcarried; as the letter addreſſed to S———n H—g—g——n, from C—re, was originally left at a ſtore in this town. The contents—un—known.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The proceedings of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, [illegible] manly, reſpectful, and independent. The numbers [illegible] owing to the heat of the weather, was not very [illegible] the ſignatures were numerous. If this is de- [illegible] be reſorted to.

JACOBIN ARITHMETIC.

A party muſt be at the very *loweſt ebb* of defence, when it reſorts to ſuch ſhallow expedients, as that in the laſt *Chronicle*, reſpecting the voters at the *Charleſton* election of treaty-denouncers. "*There were fifteen to be choſen,*" ſay they, "*each one had* 800 *votes, and conſequently* 15 *times* 800 *being* 12000—*there were* 12000 *electors!!!*" This is Jacobin arithmetic with a witneſs. JACK FALSTAFF's men in *kendal green* were nothing to this. The truth is, there was not 800 perſons who voted, notwithſtanding all "citizens of the United States," then in *Charleſton*, were invited to vote! Some of the 15 had not three hundred votes!

"The cauſe muſt rapidly be dying,
Which is ſupported by ſuch lying."

From the Boſton CHRONICLE.

As the names of the committee appointed by the town to draft reſolutions expreſſive of their diſapprobation of the treaty, have been publiſhed, it is proper, that the names of the "late and reſpectable meeting" of the chamber of commerce ſhould likewiſe be known that the public may judge of the characters. It ſhould be recollected that the whole body of the chamber conſiſts of between 120 and 130 men.—At a previous meeting upon the ſame ſubject, only 12 were preſent, and after perſonal notification, at this meeting, there were only 36 preſent. I requeſt you to publiſh the following liſt of the members preſent. Two names I cannot now recollect. Mr. Benjamin Tupper was the only one in the negative upon he ſeveral reſolutions—one or two did not vote.

Thomas Ruſſell, Stephen Higginſon, Stephen Higginſon, junr. John Coffin Jones, Eben Parſons, William Parſons, Gorham Parſons, John Godman, Stephen Godman, Bont and Pratt, John Grey, John Parker, Samuel Cobb, Samuel Parkman, Joſeph Coolidge, George Deblois, William Shattuck, Charles Miller, Francis Amory, Thomas Amory, Theodore Lyman, Henry Prentiſs* Joſhua Davis, Joſiah Brown, Benjamin Homer, Thomas Denmie, Mungo Mackay, Charles Sigeurney, Benjamin Baſſay, Thomas Watter, Joſiah Knapp.

* *Mr. P. did not vote.*

From LISBON,

Captain Cook, arrived yeſterday, 55 days from Liſbon, has given us the following

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Simpſon, Conſul for the United States, at Gibraltar, to Meſſrs. John Bulkeley and Son, dated Gibraltar, May 25.

"*Colonel Humphreys leſt us yeſterday, having had the honor of being entruſted with the renewal of the American Treaty with Morocco.—I truſt I ſoon ſhall have the happineſs of adviſing you of its being done; as I muſt find it incumbent on me to tranſact the buſineſs in the ſpeedieſt and moſt efficacious manner poſſible.*"

In addition to the above, Captain Cook was informed by Mr. Bulkeley, two days previous to his leaving Liſbon, that he had received a letter from Cadiz, informing him that the emperor had ordered the cruiſers into port. It was not known that any Mooriſh cruiſers were out. Heard of no late engagement between the French and Spaniards.

WINCHESTER, AUGUST 24.

Laſt Monday a gentleman paſſed through this town from General Wayne's Head Quarters.—He informs, that deputations from the tribes of hoſtile Indians had arrived at Greenville, and that the treaty commenced on the 22d ult.

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber determined to quit the ſale of Dry Goods, will diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock, by wholeſale or retail, at and under prime coſt for caſh or approved notes. JOHN FERRALL.

King-ſtreet, Alex. Aug. 26.

Wanted immediately,

AT the Printing-Office in Martinſburg, Virginia, a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, who is induſtrious, and acquainted with the buſineſs.—Particular advantages will be given to one anſwering the above deſcription.

N. WILLIS.

Auguſt 27, 1795.

Wanted to purchaſe for caſh,

A Convenient Brick dwelling HOUSE and garden of a moderate ſize. It would be preferred near the centre of the town, although is not intended for buſineſs at preſent. Apply to the printer.

Alexandria, Auguſt 26, 1795. (t. f.)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Dr. Cook's lot, near this town, a *White Horſe*, about 10 years old, 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high; paces and trots; marks unknown. The above reward will be given to any returning him to

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Alexandria, Aug. 27.

THIS is to forwarn all perſons at their peril, from hireing or ſecreting Negro boy PETER, who has been bound to me as an apprentice, by the Corporation of Alexandria, until the age of twenty-one years: alſo, all maſters of veſſels from carrying him from this town.

ANDREW WALES.

Alexandria, Auguſt 27, 1795.

An Appientice wanted. Enquire

at the Printing-Office.

For Sale or Ch[illegible]

THE FAST SAILING

Brig Mercury,

EDMOND BRAY, MASTER;

NOW laying at Harper's wharf. For terms apply to the Maſter on board, or to JAMES PORTER.

For ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

A few caſks of French Brandy,

and Liſbon Wine in quarter caſks.

Alexandria, Auguſt 26, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, conſiſting of—

Iriſh Linens, white and brown;

Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings; white and brown dowlaſſes; oſnaburgs; ticklenburgs; ſtriped, croſs-bar'd, tambour'd and plain muſlins; humhums; cambricks and lawns; muſlins handkerchiefs of every deſcription; faſhionable chints and cotton ſhawls; checks of all kinds; check handkerchiefs; an extenſive aſſortment of calicoes and chintzes; faſhionable ſuperfine and ſecond cloths and caſſimeres; waiſtcoat ſhapes; muſlinetts and dimities; cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe; plain and ſtriped nankeens; jeans, fuſtians, cotton royal rib and ſatinet; moreens, durants, rammies, cambletts, bombazetts and bombazeens; worſted & ſilk bindings; an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ribbons; Turkey ſtripe, taffatas, mantuas, luſtrings, pelongs and perſians; India and Engliſh ſilk handkerchiefs; ladies' and gentlemens' faſhionable hats; blank books; pewter baſons, diſhes, plates, ſpoons, tankards, mugs, flaſks, porringers and ink-ſtands; ſtock locks, iron and braſs rim locks, augers, gauges, chiſels, plane irons, files, frying pans, pitſaws, flat irons, curry combs, buckles, buttons, nails, trunks, teas, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, with an extenſive quantity of other articels too numerous to mention.

George Hunter.

July 23, 1795.

To be Sold,

At the plantation of *Henry Roſſeau*, deceaſed, on Popes-head Run, in Fairfax county, on Tueſday the 29th of September,

All the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid

deceaſed, conſiſting of two Negro men, with ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs; alſo houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils and a ſtack of hay.

The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock.

Ready money will be expected for all ſums under one hundred dollars; for others, bonds with ſecurity, or notes at 90 days, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, with ſuch endorſers as ſhall be approved.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcriber, before the day of ſale, that they may be ſo arranged as to give preference to ſuch as are by law thereto entitled; they are alſo requeſted to attend the ſale with their claims duly authenticated and receive money, bonds or notes as far as the eſtate ſhall be ſufficient, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to cloſe his adminiſtration at the next Diſtrict Court.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Adminiſtrator.

Dumfries, 8th Auguſt, 1795.

Potomack Shares

MAY be had on a new ſubſcription by application to Jacquilin Ambler and John Hopkins at Richmond; John Fitzgerald and William Hartſhorne, Alexandria; Edward Smith and Rawleigh Colſon, Wincheſter; Philip B. Key and Wm. Pinckney, Annapolis; Thomas Johnſon and Geo. Murdock, at Frederick Town; Benjamin Stoddert and Wm. Deakins, jun. at George-Town who will receive ſubſcriptions from any of the preſent ſtockholders, for the firſt 30 days, after opening the books at any of the above places, agreeable to the act for incorporating the ſaid company, paſſed January, 4, 1794; and after that time from any other perſons who may chooſe to ſubſcribe; no ſubſcriptions for leſs than one ſhare to be taken. The ſhares are now raiſed to one hundred and thirty pounds ſterling, each to be paid by inſtallments, as may be ordered by the directors, who have now determined to collect tolls for all articles brought by the river to the Great Falls, the navigation from thence to the upper part of the river being ſo far completed as to juſtify the ſame, it is therefore expected that the capital employed in this fund will be as ſafe and profitable as any in our country. By order of the Directors.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

Auguſt 15, 1795.

Burr Mill Stones,

MADE by *Oliver Evans*, at his Manufactory at old Wind-Mill, in Second, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets Philadelphia—He keeps alſo for ſale BOLTING CLOTHS for merchant[illegible] all which he warrants.

Oliver and *Evan Evans* [illegible] at the following places in [illegible] Jenny and Irith, at Alex[illegible] Vowell, Wincheſter, [illegible]

Poet's Corner.

THE HISTORY OF MONARCHY.

THE infernal king, enrag'd to find
His *Angels* from their thrones were hurl'd,
To wreak his vengeance on mankind
Let *Monarchs* looſe to plague the world.

Soon as the DEVIL'S VICEGERENTS came,
Millions on millions round them fell—
They call'd the wide deſtruction fame,
Well pleas'd to do the works of hell.

O'er lands, o'er ſeas, in haſte they flew,
Search'd every clime where man was found,—
O'er Heaven's beſt works a ſhade they drew,
And trampled nations to the ground.

Their miſcreants, ſpread in Europe's verge,
Wide through the land, diſtracted roam,
'Till FRANCE, who long had felt their ſcourge,
ROSE TO REVENGE,—AND SENT THEM HOME.

C. and A. Jamieſon

Have for Sale, at their ſtore the corner of Duke and Union ſtreets, near Col. Hooe's wharf,

EXCELLENT dried SALMON;
Old Jamaica Spirits;
Weſt India Rum;
Holland Gin;
French Brandy;
Old Whiſkey;
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Port, Malaga, } WINES;
Brown Sugar;
Loaf do.
Molaſſes;
Teas;
Coffee;
Bacon;
Gin Caſes;
Indigo;
Pipes;
Braſs Cocks;
Mens' and boys' Hats;
Womens' Shoes;
Tobacco;
Snuff;
Raiſins;
Pearl Barley;
Corks;
Mould and dipped candels;
Caſteel and common ſoap;
Tamerines;
Horn and Glaſs Tumblers;
Queen's ware;
Ship's colours;
Wooden ware:
Ship's Lanterns, &c. &c.

Alexandria, Aug. 22.

To be Sold,

BY the Subſcriber, a LOT in the town of Leeſburg, containing half an acre, on the main ſtreet and extending to another ſtreet running parallel, which makes it valuable, as it has two fronts and may be divided into four lotts with ſufficient front and depth to each. There are improvements on the lots. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL CANBY.

mo. 22, 1795.

Francis Vivent

INFORMS the merchants and inhabitants of this town, that he has eſtabliſhed a houſe of commerce ſituate in King-ſtreet—the care of which he has confided to Meſſrs. ALEXIS PETER BANCHEREAU and PETER DESNOES, formerly merchants at St. Domingo, to whom he has alſo given his ſignature for the purport of diſpatching any buſineſs he may be favoured with in the commiſſion o mercantile line.

He will ſell Sugars, Coffee, ſome boxes of Oil, and a few bottles of high ſcented Macouba Snuff, wholeſale or retail.

Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1795. 1m.

Notice

IS hereby given that I ſhall attend at the court-houſe in Leeſburg, on the ſecond Monday in September next, (it being Loudoun court day) and at the court-houſe in Alexandria, on the third Monday in the ſame month (it being Fairfax court day) for the purpoſe of receiving the entries of carriages, and payment of the duties thereon, agreeably to act of Congreſs.

FRANCIS ADAMS, Collector.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Aſſembly, to paſs an act, for laying off a TOWN on my land, near the mouth of Gooſe Creek, in the county of Loudoun.

THOMAS LUDWELL LEE.

Loudoun County, July 6, 1795.

Notice

IS hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpoſe of making a Turnpike Road from the town of Middleburg, to the town of Alexandria, at the Great Falls of Potomack in Fairfax County.

2m.

20, 1795.

Blank Bills of Exchange to be had

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ſhip Two Siſters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well choſen ſeaſonable Goods, which they offer for ſale by the package or ſmaller quantity.

Alſo—London bottled PORTER in caſks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.

Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,
AND
NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 by the box or piece,
Ruſſia do. by the bale or piece,
German do. do.
Silk and Cotton Hoſe,
Mens' Caps and Gloves,
Womens' Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mits,
Threads white and coloured,
Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
Jeans, Pillows, Ribdelures, Fuſtians, Thickſets, &c.

Nankeens dyed ſtriped and white,
Plain and twilled Dimities,
Marſeilles Quilting, &c.
Silk and Satin Saſhes, Ribbons, Mode, Vellum, China and Perſian,
Tiffanies and Cypreſs, Modes, Pelangs, Lutestrings, &c.
Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Galloons,
Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
French Cotton,
Calicoes and Muſlins, white and printed,
Bed lace, Line, Toſſels, Fring, &c. &c.
Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
Superfine Broad Cloths and Caſſimers, from 5s. to 7/6 and 9s.
Ticking, German and Britiſh Oſnabrigs,
Caſks of aſſorted Pewter,
Silk & Hair Twiſts, Sewings, &c.
Pins looſe and in papers,
Buttons gilt and plain, &c.
Darning, Cambrick, and white Chapel Needles,
Muſlins a great variety,
Gauzes,
Umbrellas,
With a variety of Upholſtry, Haberdaſhery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Caſks.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795. t. f.

City of Waſhington, July 8, 1795.

Commiſſioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this adverteſement, in the Baltimore Telegraphe, Maryland Herald- GeorgetTown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commiſſionrs will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unleſs the proprietors of ſuch property ſtill remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed ſuch diviſion is about to be made.

By Order.

3m. T. JOHNSON, junr ſec.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat aſſortment of Spring Goods, which will be ſold by the piece or package, on reaſonable terms at his ſtore on Prince ſtreet:

Alſo on hand,
A quanty of nails per the caſk,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795. (t. f.)

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for ſale at their Ware-houſe on Col. Ramſay' Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly aſſorted,
Muſcovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
Molaſſes in hogſheads,
Madeira Wine in Pipes,
Port Wine in quarter-caſks,
Pearl Barley in bags,
Raiſons of a ſuperior quality in caſks,
Caſtile and Brown Soap in boxes,
Spermaceti candles in boxes,
Brimſtone and Tar in barrels,
Alſo a quantity of Turk's Iſland SALT, and a conſiderable quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795. (t. f.)

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpoſe of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, in the county of Loudoun, where the preſent turnpike road croſſes the ſame.

July 20, 1795.

Indian Queen.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Tavern and Stage-Houſe (now occupied by John Stark) with the appurtenances thereto belonging in fee ſimple. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, no doubt, will deſire to view the property, an exact account of which is not attempted, as its numerous conveniances would exceed the limits of an adverteſement—the following will convey an idea of the Houſe and Lot, which fronts on Market-ſtreet 42 feet, on Hanover-ſtreet 238 feet, and on German-lane 70 feet; the Houſe fronts on Market-ſtreet 40 feet, and 90 feet on Hanover-ſtreet, containing thirty-three well furniſhed convenient rooms, with arched and other excellent cellars under the whole; alſo, an ice-houſe built on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain fifty large loads. The out-buildings are, a coach houſe, a waſh-houſe, billiard-houſe, a ſmall office, and an excellent temple. Adjoining ſaid lots, in German lane (ſeparated by a ten feet alley) being a part of the ſame property, there is erected, an elegant brick Stable ſtore-room &c. 36 feet by 83 feet, capable of containing 50 horſes, and 20 tons of hay.

The above houſe, at a moderate expence, might be rendered into three complete dwelling houſes, and after appropriating thereto a yard 70 feet by 40 feet, there would be left, fronting on Hanover-ſtreet, three lots, each thirty-three and two thirds front, and ſeventy feet deep.

To a merchant or wholeſale dealer, it affords in point of accommodations, the moſt complete cellerage, ſtore-room and ſituation. The terms of ſale are, one fourth in 60 days, the remainder in one, two, & 3 years, bearing intereſt from the time of ſale—For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN STARCK.

N. B. Being determined to relinquiſh the buſineſs I am at preſent in, if I do not diſpoſe of it by private ſale before the 12th day of September next, it ſhall be ſold at Public Auction on the 22d day of September, of which the public ſhall have notice.

Auguſt 8,

Notice.

THE buſineſs hitherto carried on by the ſubſcriber will in future be conducted by *John Ferrall & Co.* in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Charles O'Neal. He earneſtly ſolicits all thoſe indebted to him, or to the late partnerſhip account of Ferrall and M'Affry, to make immediate payment.

JAMES FERRALL.

N. B. He will rent the concerns which he at preſent occupies.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

John Ferrall and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in King-ſtreet,

IRISH Linens, pillow fuſtians, thickſetts, corduroys, velvets, velveteens, chintzes, calicoes, humbums, India and Engliſh muſlins; tickenburgs, oſnaburgs and bed tickens; ſuperfine, elaſtic and foreſt cloths; ſatin, Morocco, ſtuff and leather ſhoes; buck, kid-ſkin and ſilk gloves; beaver and woollen hats; ſilk, cotton, thread and yarn hoſe; with a variety of other articles, which they will ſell remarkably low, by the quantity or ſingle piece, for Caſh or approved Bills.

They have alſo the following articles to diſpoſe of, viz.
Madeira, Port, Calcavilla, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fyal } Wines, in pipes and quarter-caſks,
Holland Gin in do.
Whiſkey in hhds. tierces and quarter-caſks,
Pepper in barrels,
Liverpool and alum Salt.

N. B. They daily expect ſome Loaf and brown Sugars.

JOHN FERRALL

Has imported, in the brig Friendſhip, from Dublin, via Philadelphia,

IRISH LINENS; fuſtians; thickſets; velvets, velveteens and corduroys; ſilk and yarn hoſe; with a variety of coatings and coarſe woollens, which he will ſell by the piece or package, on the beſt poſſible terms, for Caſh or approved Bills.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

N. B. The above were purchaſed by good judges, for heavy guineas, and are now offered, at this market, unincumbered with the additional charges of long credit, commiſſions or brokarage.

BY virtue of the powers veſted in us, by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled an act for erecting a bridge over Potomack River—We do hereby give notice that a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the *George-Town Bridge Company* is requeſted at the houſe of Mrs. Suter in George-Town, on the ſecond Tueſday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the ſaid Company for the preſent year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, Potomack, July 22, 1795.

15,000lb. of Bacon, prime quality for Sale by

ARCHIBALD DO